

66th YEAR

VOLUME 36
NUMBER 308

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 2 — CLEAR

PRICE, TWO CENTS

ANOTHER VOYAGE MADE IN SAFETY BY DEUTSCHLAND

Famous German Submarine
Once More Is in Amer-
ican Waters.

SHE COMES INTO PORT
AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

Big Underwater Liner Again Pi-
loted by Captain
Koenig.

AS CARGO OF CHEMICALS

Leaves Bremen on October 10, and
Trip Is Without Spe-
cial Incident.

By Associated Press. NEW LONDON, CONN., November 1.—The German submarine Deutschland, which arrived in the harbor here early this morning.

Captain Koenig said the Deutschland arrived on October 19 and made her trip without special incident. The crew comprises twenty-five men. The Deutschland appeared in the harbor shortly after midnight and was towed to the dock of the East-Ending Company.

Hinsch, of the Forwarding Company, accompanied by Dr. E. E. Koenig, health officer, and other officials, met the submarine on a tug. The regulations were being observed. The Deutschland tied up near the North German Lloyd pier. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals.

UNDER OWN POWER. The Deutschland, under her own power, left the dock at 10 o'clock. She was towed by a tug. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals.

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NOT SEE HIS SIGNALS. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals.

Engineer Testifies That High-
er Electric Headlights Are
Too Dazzling.

By Associated Press. NEW LONDON, October 31.—John Henry, a veteran railroad engineer, testified today before the state Commerce Commission that he was unable to see his signals when high-powered electric headlights were used on the Illinois Central.

Mr. Henry, who is a resident of New York, testified that he was a member of the Illinois Central. He testified that he was unable to see his signals when high-powered electric headlights were used on the Illinois Central.

GIVES PATENTS TO BLIND. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals. The Deutschland was said to have a cargo of chemicals.

ventions for Raised Writing Left to
Public in Will of Arthur
Waite.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, October 31.—In the will of Arthur William Bell Waite, filed today, the free use of his three inventions for embossed writing is given and dedicated to the public.

Mr. Waite, at one time principal of the New York Institute for the Blind, devoted the greater part of his life to perfecting devices for the blind.

His books are left to the New York Institute for the Blind.

"Pastor" Russell Dies Suddenly.

CANADIAN, TEX., October 31.—Charles F. Russell, known as "Pastor" Russell, an independent minister, editor of the Watchtower, and prominent author of studies on the Scriptures, died this afternoon on an Atlantic coast train en route from Los Angeles to New York. Heart disease was given as the cause.

Pastor Russell was president of the International Bible Students' Association of London and the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, of Pennsylvania, and an author of studies on the Scriptures. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 10, 1852.

Mr. Russell, who was en route from Los Angeles to New York, complained of feeling ill as he was leaving Los Angeles, his secretary said, and his condition gradually grew worse until death came this afternoon. His body will be taken to Kansas City on the train on which he died.

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BANKS' RESOURCES SHOW BIG GROWTH

Increase Since Passage of Re-
serve Act Is Put at
\$6,500,000,000.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

Deposits in Same Period Also
Said to Have Gained
Greatly.

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, October 31.—Growth of the country's banking resources since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act is put at \$6,500,000,000 in a statement issued today by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The record is declared to be without a parallel in the history of any country.

The figures cover the period from July, 1913, a few months before the act was passed, to July, 1916, including nearly all of the first two years of the European war.

"This stupendous increase in banking assets and available capital," says the statement, "has been accompanied by an unprecedented quickening, which has amounted in many cases to an outburst of business activity in every State and in practically every part of every State. Coincidentally, there has been a marked reduction in interest charges."

The increase in resources, it is declared, is greater than the total resources of all the country's national banks a little more than a decade ago. In New England the three years' increase has been 21 per cent; in the Eastern States, 32; in the South, 12; in the Middle States, 32, and in the West, 31.

DEPOSITS HAVE MADE UNPRECEDENTED JUMP. Deposits since the reserve act went into force also have made an unprecedented jump. Their total increase is put at \$2,500,000,000, or 51 per cent.

In New England the increase was 23 per cent; in the East, 29; in the South, 18; in the Middle States, 26; in the West, 37, and in the Pacific States, 19.

Banks and trust companies are lending \$2,500,000,000 more than they were three years ago, the statement says. Emphasis is laid on a distinct and growing tendency towards decentralization and distribution throughout the country of "excessive reserves, heretofore piled upon Eastern cities."

This has been especially true during the last few months. In the four and one-half months from May 1 to September 12 this year deposits in New York City decreased nearly \$250,000,000, representing heavily in the country banks.

STATES THAT SHOW MOST NOTABLE INCREASES. Outside of New England and the Eastern States, the following States show the most notable increase in resources in three years:

Illinois, \$262,000,000, or 21 per cent; California, \$157,000,000, or 20 per cent; Michigan, \$221,000,000, or 27 per cent; Minnesota, \$128,000,000, or 10 per cent; Missouri, \$116,000,000, or 14 per cent; Iowa, \$11,000,000, or 17 per cent; Wisconsin, \$85,000,000, or 21 per cent; Nebraska, \$78,000,000, or 28 per cent; Indiana, \$69,000,000, or 12 per cent; Oklahoma, \$48,000,000, or 41 per cent; Kentucky, \$67,000,000, or 12 per cent; Virginia, \$30,000,000, or 21 per cent; North Dakota, \$47,000,000, or 42 per cent; Colorado, \$42,000,000, or 23 per cent; South Dakota, \$37,000,000, or 33 per cent.

The total resource increase in the South was \$300,000,000; Middle States, \$143,000,000; Western States, \$295,000,000; Pacific States, \$225,000,000; insular possessions, \$40,000,000.

MASSACHUSETTS LEADS. NEW ENGLAND STATES. Among the New England States, Massachusetts was first, with \$129,000,000, or 23 per cent, followed by Connecticut, with \$117,000,000, or 23 per cent; Rhode Island, \$56,000,000, or 11 per cent. In the Eastern States, New York State's increase was \$245,000,000, or 41 per cent; Pennsylvania, \$167,000,000, or 12 per cent; New Jersey, \$126,000,000, or 17 per cent; Maryland, \$85,000,000, or 17 per cent.

All the States of the Union except three show great increases in deposits. The exceptions are Alabama, Mississippi and Oregon. The four States showing the highest percentage of increase in deposits are: Oklahoma, 54 per cent; Arizona, 53; North Dakota, 52; and Wyoming, 49.

LANE CHALLENGES HARVEY. Would Like to Get Hughes With Not Carry Four States West of Alleghenies.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Colonel George Harvey's prediction that Charles E. Hughes will be elected, replied in the following telegram being received today from Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, by National Chairman Vance C. McGowan.

"We do not offer to get George Harvey a law that he cannot name four States west of the Alleghenies that Hughes will carry."

NEW DIMES IN WALL STREET. Subtreasury Receives Lot, but Not Enough to Supply the Demand.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The new dimes made their appearance in the Wall Street district today in considerable numbers. The subtreasury received a fairly large lot, but not enough to supply the demand.

The dimes, which are attractive, were selling on the curb this afternoon for two for a quarter.

NO WARNING GIVEN WHEN SHIP IS SUNK

All Doubt Is Removed When
American Survivors Tell
Their Stories.

IN OPEN BOAT FOR 30 HOURS

Germany Asked for Information
About Destruction of Ma-
rina and Rowanmore.

DUBLIN, October 31 (via London, November 1).—The British steamship Marina was torpedoed without warning according to a statement made by American survivors of the vessel who arrived here tonight from Bearhaven. The survivors declare that two torpedoes were fired at the Marina, and that the submarine watched the boats containing the survivors for half an hour without offering assistance, in a statement to the Associated Press.

Twenty-eight American survivors of the Marina arrived at the Seamen's home here tonight from Bearhaven. In the statement to the Associated Press they said:

"We reached safely after more than thirty hours in a rough sea in an open boat. Captain Brown was last seen lowering himself to a raft."

"The Marina, with a cargo of whisky from Glasgow to Baltimore, was struck by a torpedo without warning on the starboard side off Skelligs Rock at 4:14 o'clock Saturday morning, and sank in a few minutes. A second torpedo struck the port side of the vessel about ten minutes after the first."

"All Americans aboard were members of the crew except one, a passenger named Middleton, of Fredericksburg, who was drowned, and two stewards, who also were drowned."

"The submarine watched our boats for half an hour, and offered no assistance."

"Rocks named Little Skellig and Great Skellig are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about eight miles south-east of the island of Valentia, on the southwestern coast of Ireland."

GERMANY IS ASKED FOR INFORMATION. By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, October 31.—Germany has been asked to furnish the United States any information the imperial government may have concerning the sinking by submarines of the British steamers Marina and Rowanmore. The request was forwarded, it became known tonight, through the American embassy at Berlin.

It is understood the State Department took this step without waiting for full reports from British sources and survivors of the ships because it was considered desirable to assemble at the earliest possible moment complete information particularly regarding the Marina, on which several American horses and mules were believed to have lost their lives. The request is informal and is intended in no sense as an intimation that German submarines have violated international law or the pledges of the German government to the United States.

NO TENSION IS EVIDENT. IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES. While the Marina is the first vessel on which American lives have been lost in the war zone since the Sussex, it was attacked without warning. There was no evident tension over the case today in government circles. Officials continued to be optimistic, apparently in the belief that final accounts would show that the steamer lost her immunity as a merchantman by flight, or by attempting a counterattack. As to the Rowanmore, which admittedly sought desperately to escape, there seemed to be but one point to clear up—whether the submarine actually fired upon boats leaving the ship, as alleged by survivors.

The department has not been able to clear up the discrepancy between Consul Post's "directional" report yesterday that the Marina had been sunk without warning by gunfire and today's unofficial advice from England quoting the consul and others as saying the ship was torpedoed. It may be a week or more before the German reply is received, as the submarines which made the attacks probably would not return to their bases and report under several days.

Discussion of the Marina and Rowanmore cases today developed the fact that the State Department never has learned what punishment was imposed by Germany upon the submarine commander who sank the Sussex, although Ambassador Gerard was instructed some time ago to make inquiries on this subject. A department official said this was one of the subjects that would be taken up with the ambassador when he called before starting on the return trip to Berlin after his vacation.

PRESIDENT DIRECTS ALL POSSIBLE HASTE. By Associated Press. LONG BRANCH, N. J., October 31.—After receiving modified information that six Americans had lost their lives by the sinking of the British steamship Marina, President Wilson communicated with Secretary of State Lansing to-night and directed that all possible haste be taken in obtaining the facts concerning the sinking of the vessel.

Secretary Lansing informed the President that, in addition to asking the American embassy in London for information, informal inquiries had been sent to the German government.

While it was made clear here that no action would be taken pending the collection of all the facts, it was indicated that the view was taken that the inquiry should be hastened.

Third Page.)

LODGE ACCEPTS WILSON'S DENIAL

Senator Throws Burden of Ac-
cusation Back Upon
Breckinridge.

BIG CROWDS GREET HUGHES

Republican Candidate Is Making
His Final Dash Through
Indiana.

By Associated Press. NORTH ADAMS, MASS., October 31.—The alleged weakening postscript to the Lusitania note to Germany regarding "strict accountability" was again referred to by Senator Lodge at a political meeting here to-night.

"The President of the United States has denied that there was any postscript to the Lusitania note, and we are all bound, of course, to accept the President's denial just as he makes it," said Senator Lodge. "I need hardly say," he added, "that I would not willingly bring an unfounded charge against any one, high or low, and if I mislaid in doing so, I should be quick to retract it. The President makes one mistake. The statement which he characterized as untrue, that there was such a postscript, was not mine, but was made by Mr. Breckinridge, a former Assistant Secretary of War, according to the evidence of two independent witnesses, both gentlemen of high character, responsibility and veracity, and Mr. Breckinridge was in a position to know, if, as he is reported to have said, he had seen the postscript. Bearing in mind the public and hitherto uncontroverted fact that Mr. Bryan had informed the Austro-Hungarian ambassador that the strict accountability note of May 15 meant nothing, which fact was at once abated by the ambassador to Berlin, it seemed to me that Mr. Breckinridge's assertion, as testified by two independent witnesses, ought properly to be laid before the public."

"As I have previously pointed out," said the senator, in conclusion, "the suggestion for a proposition of arbitration to accompany the 'strict accountability' note, whether as a postscript or as a separate note, and the methods of its suggestion, consideration and rejection are only of interest as throwing light on the manner in which our foreign relations have been dealt with by this administration. This question of the arbitration proposition does not in the least alter the essential fact that the 'strict accountability' note meant nothing as Mr. Bryan declared to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and as events since that time have painfully demonstrated."

GREAT CROWDS GREET CANDIDATE HUGHES. EVANSVILLE, IND., October 31.—Charles Evans Hughes was met by enormous crowds and a few hecklers in his final dash through Indiana today. The hecklers asked him about the Lusitania case, what he would do about a war munition embargo, and if he favored warning Americans of belligerent ships.

His answers drew tremendous applause from his audiences. Mr. Hughes said a friendly heckler at Columbus, Ind., where an audience of 20,000 persons greeted him, that a war-munition embargo and warning Americans of belligerent ships would constitute "very thoughtful policy," and that he stood for "the maintenance of every right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment."

FORMER JUDGE EXPLAINS. DANBURY HAT CASE. At Washington, Ind., another heckler interrupted his speech and asked "How about the Danbury hat case?"

"I will tell you all about it," answered Mr. Hughes.

"The case came before the Supreme Court when I was a member of that court. The court rendered its decision, a unanimous decision. I took part in that decision. The sum and substance of it is that the court, according to its duty, and I, as a member, enforced the laws of the United States."

"The questions of fact were not before the court. The questions of fact were decided by the jury in the trial court. The only question before the Supreme Court was whether the trial judge had committed any error in stating the law to the jury."

"The court of which I was a member, reviewing the record, could not find any error made by the trial judge in submitting the case to the jury, and hence the judgment of the jury as expressed in its verdict was affirmed. That is a statement of that case which simply repeats how a judge of our high court endeavors to do his duty according to the law of the land."

At Washington, too, Mr. Hughes had down his platform in new language. "Change your laws if you find them bad; improve institutions if you want to improve them; proceed according to the rule of reason, but don't wreck the finest country God ever saw or gave," he said. "Let us be true Americans, serving the welfare of the entire people, conserving American honor, conserving American prosperity, building up the opportunities of labor and counting as our priceless heritage the fact that we do not do things by rule of armies or strength, but by the rule of reason in a community fair-minded and intent on justice."

"That is my platform, fellow-citizens. If you want my services, take me on that basis."

HUGHES IS ELATED. OVER SIZE OF CROWDS. Mr. Hughes was elated over the size of his crowds and their enthusiasm. "It means but one thing, it can mean but one thing, and that is we are marching straight to a glorious victory."

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wilson Indorsed by Progressives

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, October 31.—Sixteen of the nineteen members of the resolutions committee of the first Progressive party convention, which framed the platform on which Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the presidency in 1912, indorsed a statement issued here to-night by the Democratic National Committee, commending the "legislative achievements of President Wilson." Eleven of the number signed the statement, which also urged the reelection of the President.

Those who signed the statement were: John M. Parker, of Louisiana, vice-presidential candidate on the present Progressive ticket; former Governor Lucius F. C. Garvin, of Rhode Island; former Governor Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming, one of the seven Governors who came out for Roosevelt in 1912; Judge Albert D. Norton, of Missouri, and Hugh T. Hughes, of Minnesota. Frank A. Howard, of Vermont; M. C. DeBuen, of New Mexico; James H. Ingersoll, of Idaho; Arthur G. Wray, of Nebraska; Clarence B. Strouse, of Virginia, and J. W. McCormick, of Texas.

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